Further to the east, at Lake Temiscouata and vicinity, Prof. L. W. Bailey and Mr. W. McInnes, of the Geological Survey, found striæ and transported blocks, evidencing north-westerly ice movement from the summits of the water-shed.¹

On the south-cast slope of the mountain range mentioned, abundant evidence has been obtained in Canadian territory showing a general south-eastward ice-flow. Besides the striæ met with in the Temiscouata Lake valley,² I found others in the Madawaska River valley,³ also on the Quatawamkedgewick, a branch of the Restigouche River.⁴ Striæ have been seen also near the Matapedia Lake,⁶ and further east, near the mouth of the Restigouche, as well as in numerous places along the north side of the Baie des Chaleurs,⁶ all of which have a general south-easterly course. There were local deflections, however, caused by hills and river valleys, and especially by the slopes of the Baie des Chaleurs district.

In the St. Lawrence Valley, on ledges below the 350 to 375 contour line, striæ and polishing were observed, indicating ice movement in the general direction of the valley, that is, about north-east and south-west. These must have been caused by drift ice, as shown by Sir William Dawson.⁷

Co-ordinating all the phenomena relating to the glaciation of that portion of Quebec lying south of St. Lawrence River, we find that local glaciers upon the higher grounds and slopes and drift ice on the lower are sufficient to

¹Science, Vol. VIII, p. 412.

²Geology of Canada, 1863, pages 890-92.

³Annual Report, Geol. Surv. of Can., 1885, Vol. 1, list of striæ, part GG.

⁴Annual Report, 1886, Vol. II, List of Striæ, part M.

⁵Geology of Canada, 1863, pages 890-92.

⁶Annual Report, Geol. Surv. of Can., 1886, Vol. II, list of striæ, part M.

⁷Acadian Geology, 3rd ed. Notes on the Post Pliocene Geology of Canada, 1872, *Canadian Naturalist*. Transactions Royal Socof Can., 1886, Sec. IV, Art. X. Annual Report Geol. Surv. of Can., 1886, Vol. II, part M.